BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, February 14, 1816. [Number 1341.

NOTICE.

GEORGE BARNES, *Bachelor in Divinity, Archdeacon of Bombay, and Commissary duly appointed: To all and singular the Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests & Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within the Archdeaconry of Bombay aforesaid—Greeting:*

WHEREAS by a Mandate under the Hand and Seal of the RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine Permission, LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, bearing date the Thirty-first Day of January last, signifying his LORDSHIP's purpose to hold his PRIMARY VISITATION at Bombay, in the Principal Church on *Thursday, the Thirteenth Day of June next, at the hour of Ten in the Morning*, and requiring and strictly enjoining me as the Archdeacon of Bombay, and Commissary aforesaid, peremptorily to Cite or cause to be Cited, all and singular the Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England & Ireland, stationed and now being within my Archdeaconry aforesaid, to appear personally before the said LORD BISHOP, at the said Church, on the day and at the hour aforesaid, and then and there to produce their letters of Orders of Priest and Deacon, with all Licences and other faculties relating to their Official Appointment, to be by them exhibited and approved by his LORDSHIP, and to hear and receive all such Matters and Things as shall be delivered in charge; —I *do in obedience thereto* hereby give notice, to all and singular the Ministers and Chaplains, and Priests or Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within my Archdeaconry as aforesaid to appear personally before the said LORD BISHOP, at the said Church, on *Thursday the said Thirteenth Day of June next, at the hour of Ten in the Morning*, and then and there to produce their Letters of Orders of Priest and Deacon, with all Licences and other faculties relative to their Official Appointment, to be by them exhibited and approved by his LORDSHIP, and to hear and receive all such Matters and Things as may be delivered in charge.

GEO. BARNES,
Archdeacon of Bombay.

By Order of the Archdeacon of Bombay:

J. HUNGERFORD,
Acting Registrar.

BOMBAY, *Feb.* 13, 1816.

Confirmation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, purposes to hold a CONFIRMATION at the Principal Church in Bombay, *on Tuesday, the Eleventh Day of June next*, and that PRAYERS will begin at Ten o'Clock.

All persons desirous of being Confirmed, are requested to apply to any or either of the Ministers or Chaplains at the Presidency.

By Order of the Archdeacon of Bombay,

J. HUNGERFORD,
Acting Registrar.

BOMBAY, 13*th Feb.* 1816.

N. B.—A small tract on Confirmation may be had *gratis* on application at the VESTRY.

Advertisement.

A few Sets of NAVY-BILLS, in sums of £ 300 a £ 500 drawn at 90 days sight are for sale at the office of Mr. THOMS HUGH DAVIES,

Bombay, 14 February 1816.

Baxter & Co.

THIS Present Wednesday, the 14th Instant will continue at ten o'Clock the sale of the Effects of the late Col. W. Smith, at his house in Rampart-Row;—and clear off the small but choice selection of Books; the Atlas; Maps in cases with Rollers: and the few Remaining articles of Furniture &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 14th February 1816.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D°* AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

	RUPEES	PIPE.
Madeira pretty old from	450 to 550	Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at	300	Ditto.
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at	125	each.
Ditto Ditto in fifths at	100	each.

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs.	per	Doz.
Lisbon at	16 Do.	Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at	17 Do.	Do.

Bombay, 14th February 1816.

Cursetjee Coulјee.

This day Wednesday, the 14th February, 1816.
WILL SELL
By PUBLIC AUCTION,
At his Rooms,
IN HUMMUM STREET,

SILVER and Plated Ware, Glass Ware, China Ware;—Household Furniture, such as Chairs, Couches, Sideboards, Children's Cotts &. &c.

ALSO.

A few Lots of Brandy, Gin, Cape Wine and Beer, will be put up in small Lots to suit the Purchasers.

Bombay, 14th February 1816

G. HIGGS.

Will sell by Public Auction at his Repository on Saturday next 17th Instant, A lot of Arab and Persian Horses.

Bombay, 14th February 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—February 8th Brig Cheerful, Captain N. Birsay to Cochin.—10th the Honourable Company's Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant James Arthur to Goa.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—Yesterday, by the Reverend N. Wade, Fortunatus Hagley Pierce, Captain Commandant of the Horse Artillery, to Harriet Calland Hawkins, eldest Daughter of Samuel Hawkins Esquire.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1816.

THE arrival of the *Indian Oak*, Captain Fearon, at Madras, having, yesterday, put us in possession of extracts, taken from English papers, very much more interesting than any we could possibly select from the France fort Journals, we have deemed it expedient to lay aside the latter till our next publication.

The second division of the English army (lately arrived from Canada, forming a body of about 6,000 men and which were in full march towards Paris) received orders on the 28th of August to halt and it was thought they would shortly be reembarked. It was also said that the greater part of the Russian army would quit France, after the review which was to take place in the plains of Champagne.—They were to march in three columns, thro' Manheim, Darmstadt, and Francfort.

Jerome Buonaparte is to reside at Ellwangen under the guarantee of the king of Wurtemberg.

The Duke and Duchess of Angoulemé were both in the south of France on the 2d of September.

On the 4th instant, immediately after Divine Service, the following Gentlemen were ordained Elders of the Scotch Church.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.
WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq.
JOHN TAYLOR, M. D.
HUGH STEWART, Esq.

On this occasion, Mr. Clow explained, at considerable length, the authority upon which Elders are introduced into Church Government, the advantages which result from their admissions, and the duties of their Office. After the ordination prayer, he made a short address; first, to the Elders, then, to the people, in which he exhorted both to their respective duties, and expressed the high satisfaction, which he felt at having Elders joined with him, in the management of the ecclesiastical affairs of that Church, so able and respectable as those who had just been ordained.

The Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland being thus regularly constituted, as the contributions which are made previous to the performance of Divine service, and the donations given by charitable persons, are placed under their management, the public may rest satisfied, that they will be distributed with due attention to the circumstances and claims of those, who may require relief.

Madras.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Free Trader *Indian Oak*, Captain Fearon, from England, the 5th of September. No Packet has arrived by this opportunity.

PASSENGERS:

Mrs. Welvell,—J. Welvell, Esq.—T. Guthrie, Esq.—A. Allan, Esq.

CHILDREN—Master Richard Well velland Miss Mary Welvell.

[*Mad. Cour. Extra.—Feb.* 1.

LONDON
AUGUST 11, 1815,

A General Military Brevet is understood to be forthcoming by means of which several important commands will be transferred to new hands. The present holders receiving an increase of rank, which is incompatible with their continuance in them, according to the established system. Lieut. General H. Wynyard, commander of the Forces in Scotland, and Lieutenant General Sir J. Doyle, G. C. B. commander of the Forces in Guernsey, becoming full Generals, vacate their respective commands, which are systematically held by Lieut. Generals—Lieut. General H. Wynyard and Sir J. Doyle are both Lieutenant Generals of 1808. The Major Generals commanding Districts, included in the new promotion of Lieut. Generals will vacate their respective commands, which are appropriated by official usage to Major Generals only.—The command of the depot in the Isle of Wight held by Colonel Maingaring, of the half pay of the 29th foot, and the Office of Military Secretary in Ireland, held by Colonel Carey, of the 86th foot, are also mentioned as being included in the operation of the measures; and the present holders being Colonels of 1813, it is thence inferred, that all Colonels of that standing are to be Major Generals."

AUGUST 13.

BUONAPARTE'S CONVERSATION.

THE following is part of a conversation held with Buonaparte on Monday last.

He was asked his opinion of the British Infantry?

Buonaparte—Long wars make good soldiers—the cavalry of both nations he said was excellent—our artillery had derived much improvement from the French.

Of the Duke of Wellington he seemed to avoid giving any opinion.

To a question about Louis the 18th—

Buonaparte—He is a good sort of man—too fond of the table and pretty sayings. He is not calculated for the French. The Duchess of Angoulême is the only Man in the Family. The French must have such a man as myself.

One of his attendants, Bertrand we believe, gave his opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that he was a good man; his heart better than his head that he did not think him a great man.

Buonaparte, taking a pinch of snuff, and inclining his head almost into the face of the speaker, replied—*Ni mais non plus* (nor I, neither.)

He broke out into some invectives against the conduct of the Allies; called it perfidious, reproachful.

"But you seem to forget that you were in Elba in virtue of a solemn treaty; that no molestation was offered you; yet you left it in violation of the faith of that treaty."

Buonaparte—I was an independent Sovereign. I had a right to make war upon another Sovereign; upon Louis XVIII. if I chose. I did do it, and beat him with a few hundred men.

Touching upon St. Helena, he seemed not only indignant, but surprised at being sent there.

Buonaparte—I would have given my word of honour to have remained quiet, and to have held no political correspondence in England. I would have pledged myself not to quit the place assigned me, but to live as a simple individual.

"That seems to be next to impossible; for though you have had great reverses, you can never so far forget what you had been, as to conceive yourself to be, or conduct yourself as a single individual.

Buonaparte—But why not let me remain in England upon my parole of honour?

Reply.—You forget that some hundreds of French Officers violated their parole of honour, and that not only you did not express any indignation against them, but received them with particular distinction—Lefebvre Desnouettes for instance?

Buonaparte made no remark upon this.

Of the Prince Regent he spoke in the highest terms, adding, that he was the only Sovereign in Europe that had been consistent, and vigorous; that it was he who had been the real cause of defeating all his designs and destroying his power.—Courier.

The German Papers communicates the following Article under the head of Madrid, June 30.—"His Majesty the King, by a decree of the 29th ultimo, abolished all the edicts against the Jesuits which have been in force since 1767; and has restored this order to the possession of its former rights throughout all Spain."

The endeavour of the King of France against some of the Generals and Ministers of Buonaparte, is said to be considered in Paris as nearly nugatory, not only on account of the escape of most of the persons named in it, but likewise because Fouche is thought to have connived at their escape. It is affirmed that Labedoyere quitted Paris on the 24th, only the night previous to the promulgation of the ordonance. The departure of the Duc de Bassano, (Maret) had something of the air of a triumphal march: his carriages, in which was a suite of domestics, were followed by two covered waggons. He was provided with a Royal passport, signed by the Duc d'Otranto.

THE NEWS,—August 13.

Dreadfully disturbed state of France.

For the last few days the town had been agitated with numerous reports of the shooting of the King of France—the intercepting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria—the blowing up of part of Paris, &c. &c. For these rumours there is no other foundation than their extreme probability, arising from the state of anarchy into which all France, and particularly Paris, is plunged. Bad as the situation of Buonaparte may appear to one of his active mind—that of his rival Louis far exceeds it in misery and incertitude. His shadowy sovereignty depends on the presence of armies which ruin his country, and he, unhappy man is compelled to hear the odium of their compulsory measures, He never stirs abroad but some insulting expression meets his ear—Alike unable to protect his friends or to punish his enemies, he exhibits the degrading spectacle of an aged monarch tenaciously holding to the last, that which momentarily may be expected to be torn from his feeble grasp. We believe we cannot present our readers with a more correct picture of the presedt state of France than is contained in the following.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, AUG. 7

"According to the letters which I have received the South appears to be in a state of anarchy. General Gilli has besieged Montpelier, and turned the guns of the citadel against the town. The Major of Avignon resisted for 13 days the efforts of the partizans of Buonaparte, whilst 600 *Protestants* were massacred at Nismes, and upwards of 60 of their houses were pillaged and burnt. The movement began by the Buonapartists against the Royalists. The Protestants join the former, the Catholics, the latter; the Protestants are at present the victims; they take refuge in the mountains of Cevennet, and are pursued by bands of Royalist free companies without pay, organized by the orders of the Duke d'Angouleme, who makes them wear a white cockade, with a green border, the colour of his livery. He has been proclaimed in the South as Charles X. The Government of Paris has nothing to govern. The Minister at War is without an army; the Minister of Finance without money, the Minister for Foreign affairs without Ambassadors; and the Minister of the Interior without Prefects. The agents of the Allied Armies empty all the chests, and give to all the Mayors the order for requisitions. They have begun to cut down the forests. The Inhabitants of 28 towns and villages in the Loiret have taken refuge in the forest of Orleans, abandoning their houses, devasted by the Wurtemburghers, and, above all, the Bavarians. The latter are worse than the Prussians, as they commit acts useless even to their avarice. The Emperor of Russia says already that the Allied Armies are become embarrassing to the Generals who command them, and they cannot be permitted to continue in the country.

"There are nightly disturbances in the Thuilleries under the King's windows. Lately a Royalist run though the body a man, whom he supposed to have cried *Vive l' Empereor*; but he wrs deceived, the man who was wounded not having opened his mouth. The Duchess d'Angouleme has been insulted. It is surprising that the Allies of the King of France, who, according to the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, have 900,000 men in France, do not place 50,000 at the disposal of the King of France to do the duty of the Police.

"The secret of the whole disorganized state of things is, that the King is felt to be totally disqualified for the exertions which the state of things requires, and the Court itself is divided into two parties—the King's Government, and the pure royalists. The party for the return to the ancient regime give themselves this title. Monsieur and the Duchess d'Angouleme are at their head—and the plot is, that Louis XVIII. should retire on account of his infirmities.—Monsieur also, who is become a *devotee*, desires also to withdraw into private life, and thus they clear the way for the Duke d'Angouleme, who has been actually followed and termed Charles X. in the South, where he has exercised Royal Power—having displaced the King's Prefects and appointed others—received the taxes, raised contributions—armed and organized bodies of troops—and the consequences have been as I stated—the persecution of the Protestants, and the ruin of thousands. He was re-called by the King to the metropolis, and has obeyed. But the matter has come to the last extremity. If the Ministers cannot triumph imediately over this attempt, they must go out in a body, and the King will retire."

Such is our intelligence from Paris! In the Courier, there is the following paragraph:—

"An important change is talked of in the French Ministry, and if we may credit private letters it will have been produced by the Duchess of Angouleme. According to the new arrangement Talleyrand and Fouche will retire from the Administration. The Duke of Richelieu will be Prime Minister, the Duke de Feltre Minister at War, Lally Tollendahl, Minister of the Interior, & Chateaubriand, Minister of Police."

This is the present anarchical state of France. Davoust still continues with the army of the Loire, which is yet in force, and is hourly augmented by the arrival of fugitives. Urged by the Allies, the King has just issued a Royal Ordonance for the disbandment of this army. It is dated Lile, 23d of March last, and is probably intended to have a restropective effect as far back as the time of its publication. It does not seem to us probable that this ordonance will be obeyed, any more than others which have been issued of a similar nature. The Allied taoops are spreading themselves over the country. The English are in possession of Amiens, Beauvais and Brieteuil. They will soon have Rouen, Dieppe and Havre, Metz, Saare, Louis, have concluded an armistice with Gen. Langeron.

"*Windsor Castle, August 5.*

"His Majesty has continued in a state of tranquility and comfort during the last month, and is in good health, but without any diminution in his Majesty's disorder.

H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE,
W. HEBERDEN, R. WILLIS."

A letter from Paris says; "Though the Austrian army under General Frimont, which is advancing by Burgundy, to the Loire, has already reached the bank of that river, and observes on that side the army of the Loire—though several Russian and Prussian corps observe it on the other side, Davoust, though he has submitted to the King, will not hear of submitting to the Allies. General Decaen, has also submitted to the King, in order to deprive the Allies of every legitimate motive for penetrating further into the interior.

PARIS, AUGUST 5.

The army of the Loire and that of Marshal Suchet, are now composed of nothing but officers. All the Soldiers have deserted and retired to their respective communes; there has absolutely remained but a very small number of persons, who have no other asylum. The greatest tranquillity prevails throughout all Auvergne: the white cockade is every where worn, and the Soldiers as they retire, molest nobody.

They write from Chambery that a demand has been made to the local authorities of 79,000 rations for the troops which are to pass through that town. It is not known whether they are coming into France or leaving it.

PARIS, AUGUST 6.

The audacity of the factious grows with its impunity. For several days past they come under the very windows of the King, to mingle their seditious cries with the shouts of the public joy. It is true some of these persons are arrested every night, but the same shameful scenes are not the less repeated the next day. Are the agents of the Prefecture of Police less zealous for the King now, than they were against him a month ago? Nothing is more easy, if they pleased, than to prevent the disorder which may lead to the most serious consequences.

A letter from Arles, dated the 29th July, received yesterday in Paris, announced that Murat has been arrested at Toulon, and conducted to Marseilles with his treasures.

We are assured that the allied troops will be distributed in the following cantonments. The Prussian troops will occupy Brittany, and all the departments situate between the Loire and the Seine. The English, Belgians, and Hanoverians, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, the departments between the Seine, the Frontiers of Belgium, and the Maine. The Austrians, Piedmontese, Bavarians, and Wurtemburgers, the departments from the frontiers of Italy and Switzerland to the banks of the Allier; they will extend also to the banks of the Loire, as far as Orleans. Alsace will be occupied by the Baden and Saxon troops, under the high inspection of Austria. The Russians will occupy Lorraine, and the departments of the Marne, Provence will have only some Anglo Sardinian Troops which will remain in the vicinity of Marseilles and Toulon. Paris, and its environs, will be occupied by several corps of the allied troops.

Gen. Mouton Dovernet, who of his own free will surrendered himself prisoner, has availed himself of the confidence inspired by this voluntary act, to violate his parol of honour, by secretly withdrawing from Montbrigon. The gens-d'armerie are in pursuit of him, and seals have been put upon his property.

A letter from Toulouse announces that General Clausel had arrived there, with intent to present himself to the Duke d'Angouleme; but that Prince having refused to receive him, the General prudently made his escape.

THE NEWS,—AUGUST 20.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last, which we received last night, state that Labedoyere has appealed to a Council of Revision. The Journal des Debats says. "The condemned Labedoyere calmly heard his sentence read to him in prison. He asked Captain Viotti whether he had not 24 hours to appeal? On being answered in the affirmative, he said that is sufficient. We are assured that the Papers have this day been deposited at the Office of the Council of Revision, and that judgment will be given to-morrow.—This proceeding is merely a matter of form, and M. de Labedoyere will not be present."

We do not imagine that his appeal will be attended with any effect; for a man can expect but little mercy where his Judges are as guilty as himself. Still we are susceptible as to his execution; and strongly suspect that the Government will find some excuse for averting it.

These papers informs us that Ney, Dronet, and Debelle, are immediately to be brought to their trials. Soult has been permitted to retire to his country seat.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of the following ships from the East Indies:—Glatton, Coutts, Surat Castle, Royal Charlotte' Thames, and Henry Addington, from China; Prince Regent, and Lord Duncan from Bengal; Somersetshire, from Batavia; and Orpheus from the Cape.

According to the letters of the 21st July, from Lisbon, the Regency is under considerable alarm (as well it may) for the just offence it has given this country in the instance of refusing to send its quota of troops to aid in the war against Buonaparte. Matters have proceeded to such lengths, that Marshal Beresford requested of the Regency the use of a Portuguese frigate to convey him to Rio Janeiro, in order to come to a proper undestanding with the Prince Regent. This don Minguel Forjaz thought proper to refuse. The Marshal, nevertheless, persevered in his determination, and engaged the Fama, Portugues vessel, to transport him to the Brazils to carry into effect his intentions

When Napoleon first boarded the Bellerophon, he said to Captain Maitland, with his usual quickness." Come Captain Maitland, suppose we walk over your ship." To this the Captain replied, by saying that the decks were then washing, and that the ship was consequently not in a state to be inspected—that he had better wait an hour or so, &c.

To this Bou aparte responded, "*No*, no, Captain Maitland, let us go how, I have been accustomed to wet and dry and confusion, &c. &c. for upwards of twenty years, and I must see her in her present state." He did so, and inspected her with all the alacrity, minuteness, and curiosity so characteristic of him, walking several times over the ship; after this he expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable economy of a British man of war. One day, addressing an old marine he asked him "how long he had served?" The reply was "sixteen years."—"*Where are your marks of distinction then?*"—"*I have none*," answered the marine. Buonaparte shrugged up his shoulders, and retired.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, his Royal Highness, on coming out of a shower bath, at Oatlands, fell, on account of the slippery state of the oil cloth, and broke his left arm. Surgical assistance could not be procured for six hours, Mr. Osborne, the surgeon to the household at Oatlands, who resides at Walton, about a mile from Oatlands House, being from home. Sir Henry Halford, and Mr. M'Gregor the surgeon, were sent for express from London to attend his Royal Highness. His Royal Highness was well enough afterwards to write letters to the Queen at Kew, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia at Windsor, and the Prince Regent at Brighton, informing his Royal Relatives, of the particulars of the accident. On Monday morning his Royal Highness wrote to his venerable tutor, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, for the same purpose. Sir Henry Halford and Mr. M'Gregor arrived in town about two o'clock on Monday, and returned again to Oatlands, in about two hours. In consequence of the various groundless reports that were in circulation respecting the accident, the following certificate, or bulletin, signed by the principal medical attendants, was handed to the nobility, &c.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York has, by a fall, broken the large bone of his left arm half way between the shoulder and elbow joint; but the displaced parts have been put into their natural situation. His Royal Highness has passed a good night; he is this morning free from fever, and is going on in all respect. as favorably as can be expected under the circumstances

Signed. H. HALFORD,
P. M'GREGOR.

"Monday morning, Aug. 7, 1815."

The successive Reports which have been published since, represent His Royal Highness as in a fair way of recovery.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Extracts from the Francfort Journals.

LONDON,—11th AUGUST.

The Admiralty received yesterday the account of the removal of Buonaparte on board the Northumberland, and the departure of that Vessel for St Helena. The following particulars of this event are regarded as authentic.

The Bellerophon and Tonnant made sail from Plymouth sound on the 4th not as some pretend on account of a writ of Habeas Corpus to put Buonaparte at liberty, but because Government in consequence of the accidents that had happened from the concourse of Boats in the sound had ordered the Bellerophon to remove to a distance. The writ in question was a simple order obtained from the Court of King's Bench by an Attorney who imagined that he would have occasion for the depositions of Napoleon and Jerome Buonaparte and of Villaumez. The Northumberland made sail from Plymouth the 4th and on the 6th near Torbay she saw two Vessels of the line approach her, the Bellerophon, on board of which was Buonaparte and the Tonnant bearing the Flag of Lord Keith. Some hours after, the Northumberland hailed them and asked for Buonaparte; the answer was made, that he had not left his Chamber for some days past. The Vessels came to an anchor in the offing of Torbay; General Bertrand went first on board the Tonnant and dined with Lord Keith, and Sir G. Cockburn a man of polished manners and about 50 years of age. During dinner Sir George communicated to him his instructions concerning Buonaparté according to which it would be necessary for him among other things to examine his baggage before he was taken on board the Northumberland. Bertrand remonstrated strongly against sending the Emperor to St. Helena: (it was by this title that he and the rest of the attendants always spoke of Buonaparte) while he desired to remain quietly in England under the protection of English laws. Lord Keith and Sir G. Cockburn did not enter into any discussion on this subject. After dinner Lord Keith and Sir George went on board the Bellerophon with Bertrand. Before their arrival Pistols and other Arms had been taken away from Buonaparte not without great alteration on the part of the French Officers. Those whom it was not intended should accompany him were put on board the Eurotas: they expressed great dissatisfaction particularly the Polish Officers, who separately took leave of him: Colonel Pistouski desired strenuously to go with him; he said the was ready to serve him in the most menial capacity if he might be allowed to go with him to St. Helena.

The order to return all the Polish Officers was peremptory and Pistousky was seat on board the Eurotas with the others. Savary and Lallemand were left on board the Bellerophon. When Lord Keith and Admiral Cockburn went on board the Bellerophon on the afternoon of the 6th, Buonaparte was on deck to receive them, he was dressed in a green Uniform with red facings, white breeches and waistcoat, the Order of the Legion of Honour, a cocked hat and tricoloured cockade. He was very stout, and his forehead bald. After the usual salutations Lord Keith spoke to him and told him that he was about to conduct him on board the Northumberland.

Buonaparte strongly protested against this act of the English Government, saying that he could not imagine that they wished to prevent his passing the rest of his days quietly in England. The Admirals made no answer. An English Officer who was near him said that if he was not sent to St. Helena he would be given up to the Emperor of Russia: you preserve me from the Russians, said he looking at General Bertrand, and lifting up his shoulders. Sir G Cockburn, then said at what o'clock shall I come, *Mon General* to receive you on board the Northumberland: Buonaparte shewed some surprise at his being called General and answered at 10 o'clock.

Bertrand and his Wife, Savary Lallemand the Count and Countesse Monthobon, stood near Buonaparte. Sir G Cockburn asked him if he wanted any thing before they put to sea: Bertrand said that he wanted 20 packs of Cards and a Backgammon Board and a Domino: Madame Bertrand requested some articles of Furniture: it was said that they should be immediately supplied. An Officer, nephew to Josephine complained that the Emperor had not been treated with good faith, since he had expected to have remained in England with all his Suite. Buonaparte appealed to Lord Keith: His Excellency simply answered that he was bound to obey the orders of his Government; Buonaparte asked a private interview with him. Lord Keith refused this, saying it was impossible that it should be agreeable; that nothing had been left to his discretion that it was impossible that his destination could now be changed. An Officer who was near said if you had remained an hour longer at Rochfort you would have been taken and conducted to Paris. Buonaparte cast a look on the person who had spoken, but made no answer: he then put some questions to Sir G Cockburn about St. Helena, is there any hunting? Where shall I live? Then changing the subject suddenly, he abused the Government—no answer was made him. It is not known, if he was made acquainted the writ of Habeas Corpus. But he had a strong desire to go on shore, he shewed great indignation at being called General; he said, taking at the same time a great deal of snuff, you have sent me Ambassadors as to a Sovereign; you have acknowledge me as First Consul

After telling him that the Barge of the Northumberland would come to receive him at 10 in the morning, Lord Keith and Sir G Cockburn retired on the 7th; early in the morning Sir George went on board the Bellerophon to visit the baggage of Buonaparte among which were two very superb services of Plate, many article of Gold, a Toilet of Silver, Books, *des conchages etc.* Every thing was put on board the Northumberland before 11 o'clock, two thirds were sent back to France in the Eurotas.

At half past eleven, Lord Keith went in the Barge of the Tonnant on board the Bellerophon to receive Buonaparté and his suit. Before and after his arrival he thanked Captain Maitland and the Officers of the Bellerophon: he went into the Barge and again took off his hat to them. Lord Keith received the following persons into his Barge; Buonaparte, General Bertrand, his wife, the Count and Countesse of Montholon and an Infant, the Count Lascases—Gen. Gourgaw 9 Domestics, and 3 women Servants. The Surgeon of Buonaparté having refused to accompany him, the Surgeon of the Bellerophon offered to take his place: Savery, and Lallemand remained on board the Bellerophon. Savery appeared to dread being delivered to the French Government; the honour of England, he said, would never permit his being sent back to France. Towards 12 o'clock, the Barge arrived on board the Northumberland. Bertrand got out the first, Buonaparté next ascended the side with as much alacrity as a sailor. The marines were drawn out on deck and presented Arms to him as to a General: he took off his Hat: he then said to Sir G Corkburn I am at your Orders; he saluted Lord Lowther and Mr. Littleton who were with the Admiral and spoke some word to them to which they answered: he asked one Officer to what Corps he belonged the Officer said, to the Artillery. Buonaparte said I beg a life to that Corps! he took leave of the Officer who had come with him from the Bellerophon, embraced the Nephew of Josephine, who was got to accompany him to St Helena: he then went into the Cabin where there was, beside his own suite, Lord Keith Sir G Cockburn Lord Lowther Mr. Littleton: and after some conversation Lord Keith took leave of Buonaparte and returned on board the Tonnant. Lord Lowther & Mr. Littleton have now a long conversation with Buonaparte which in all probability will be made public. They took leave of him and returned on shore.

The apartment destined for Buonaparté on board the Northumberland, is furnished very elegantly. The Bellerophon, the Tonnant, and the Eurotas returned to Plymouth on the 8th: The Northumberland was on the 9th laying to, off Plymouth waiting for the Havanna Frigate, the Ceylon, the Wegmouth the Bucephalus, the Zenobia, the Peruvian, the Ferret & two other Brigs, who are to accompany them.

Continuation of the news from London of the 11th of August.

What we announce is quite correct, that it was Lord Keith who was charged to notify to Napoleon the order that he was to be confined at St. Helena. The order was in English. Napoleon told Lord Keith to translate it for him and finding that he did not explain it in a manner sufficiently clear he snatched it from him and gave it to Lord Trowbrige who happened to be present saying with vivacity you may be able to translate this letter; after having heard it read and having reflected on it some time, he made the following remarks.

I offer to the Prince Regent the finest page in his history.

I am not a Hercules, but you cannot force me out of the Bellerophon alive.

I intended to have established myself in England; I desired a residence 30 leagues from the Sea! place a Commissary over me. I wish to become naturalized here; I know very well that it requires many years residence to effect this, but I will prove by my conduct that I am worthy to become an Englishman. I will then *perhaps* give my word to have nothing more to do with political affairs.

If the English dont wish to receive me, I will go to my Father inLaw, or to Alexander. England cannot treat me otherwise than a prisoner of war, since the tricolonred flag was still flying at Nismes, Bourdeaux &c. &c. at the time I surrendered myself.

I will never consent to go to the Island of St. Helena, because the climate is objectionable to me, and I have the habit of riding 20 leagues a day for my health.

If I am forced to go there, I shall die before three months, and then England will be responsible for my assassination.

I had it in my power to make a long war [illegible] Parisans in France, since with six hundred men, I dethroned the King of France who had an army of three hundred thousand.

AUGUST 12th.

The Courier gives the following extract from the con-

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versation which took place on board the Northumberland. Speaking of the English army, Buonaparté said, long wars make good soldiers, the cavalry of both nations is excellent. The English Artillery has profited greatly by adopting the French system.

He seemed to shun giving his opinion of the Duke of Wellington with care.

As to Louis the 18th he is an excellent man, said he, but he is not made for the French. They must have a man like me.

Having indulged himself in violent invectives against the Allies, "You seem to have forgotten, said one of the English speakers, that you were at the Isle of Elba, in virtue of a solemn treaty that you were not in any manner molested there, and that you left it, by violating the fidelity due to treaties.

I was, replied Buonaparté, an independent Sovereign. I had a right to make war with any other Sovereign, with Louis the 18th if I found it convenient, and so I did.

The word St. Helena having been pronounced in the conversation, he shewed not only indignation, but the greatest surprise at being sent there. I would have given my word of honor to remain quietly in England, and to have had no sort of political correspondence I would have engaged not to quit the place assigned me, and to have lived there like a simple individual.

That would have been impossible, (was the answer) for notwithstanding the great reverse you have experienced, you would never have forgotten what you had been, to consider yourself in the light of a simple individual and to conduct yourself like one.

But why said he, not allow me to reside in England on my word of honor?

You forget (it was observed to him) that several hundred French Officer violated their words of honor, and not only you abstained from shewing any indignation at it, but you received and treated them in a distinguished manner, Lefebvre Desnouettes for instance.

Buonaparté answered nothing to this; he spoke in the highest terms of the Prince Regent, saying he was the only Sovereign in Europe, whose conduct had been consistent, and who had shewn perseverance and vigor, that it was he alone who had caused all his plans to fail and had destroyed his power.

The same Paper publishes the following fact.

M. Mulegan one of the curious people who went from Bath to Plymouth to see Buonaparté came so near the Belerophon as to observe Napoleon having papers, the pieces of which he threw into the sea, he took the trouble to collect some of these fragments. On his return to Bath he transmitted them to Government through the means of Sir J. Coxe Hippesley, among these papers, there is part of a letter from an American to Buonaparté dated Paris 22d; from them there is however sufficient to discover matter of such a nature, that it would not be prudent to publish it at the present moment.

The most complete of these fragments, is part of a letter from Buonaparté to Maria Louisa his wife, evidently written immediately after his last abdication. This paper appears to be original, and written in the hand of Napoleon: 'Madame, my dear and honored Spouse, listening again to the interests only of France, I am about to abdicate the Throne and in closing my political career, the reign of my Son will commence. I am led to this act, as well from my affection to him and to you as from my duties as a Monarch.

If as Emperor he promotes the happiness of France, and as Son he contributes to your felicity and glory, my most cordial wishes will be accomplished. Nevertheless if during his infancy I have transmitted to him all my Power as Chief of the State, I am not able, it would cost too much to my heart to sacrifice in some way, all those inviolable rights that nature has given me.

PARIS, THE 15th AUGUST.

The Official Gazette publishes this day the following article. The paper entitled the Echo du Sois of 11th August, contains under the specious title of Lausanne erroneous assertions respecting the pretended reinforcements which the allied Armies now in France are receiving. Since the 10th July no Austrian Corps has past the Rhine. An army of reserve of 30 thousand men, Battalions of the Landcaster destined to from a junction with the troops of the Line as also a train of Artillery consisting of pieces having received orders to return, have accordingly began their march on the 2d August.

With respect to the Russian troops, they have no new reinforcements for they have met with no losses. It is well known that the army of Reserve under the orders of the Count of Wittgenstein and the Corps commanded by the Prince Eugene of Wurtenberg made after the possession of Paris, a retrogade movement and are returning to their homes. The army which is now in Saxony is not commanded by the Count of Benningsen as the preceded article states? This General is at the head of the troops which did duty in the North of Germany during the last campaign. They are now in the southern Provinces of Russia.

Yesterday, at the castle of Vincennes they began to deliver out 18000 muskets and 80 pieces of cannon which ought to have been restored to the allied troops, according to an article of the convention of Paris of the 4th of July. These arms were under repair or in depot in the different work shops of the capital at the time that this military convention was signed. In the interval between signing the Treaty and the taking possession of Paris they were caried to Vincennes and they have remained there in depot ever since. They have been demanded as having made part of the arsenal of Paris at the moment when *le Materiel* of its defense was declared to belong to the Allies. Thus it is not the armory of Vincennes which is surrendered, but a deposit, which has been restored.

Col. Labedoyere was tried today. From 9 in the morning the Hall of the Council of War was full: among the Strangers of distinction we observed the Prince Royal of Orange, the Prince Royal of Wirtemburg and Prince William of Prussia? The Court commenced business at 11: After reading the Papers, the Prisoner was introduced, the following is an extract of the interrogatories put by the President.

Q. Who appointed you Colonel of the 7th Regiment of the Line.

A. I was appointed by the King.

Q. Did you not receive the cross of St. Louis.

A. Never.

Q. What Colours did you receive as Col.

A. White.

Q. Have all the Officers of the Regiment sworn respect to these Colours.

A. I suppose so; I was not present at the time.

Q. By whose order did your Regiment quit the plains of Grenoble the 7th of March.

A. By my order.

Q. At what period did you give your Regt. the eagle which your servant brought from Chambery.

A. After we left the suburbs of Grenoble: it was an eagle, which had been preserved as a curiosity in a chest, because it was distinguished most honorably in the Spanish war. After having heard the witnesses, M. Viotti Judge Advocate resumed the proceeding with the greatest precision: M. Bexon the Advocate for the Prisoner and the Prisoner were then heard. Labedoyere concluded his defense by offering up prayers that the French might henceforward form one and the same Family with Louise 18th. Perhaps, said he I am not destined to witness this noble and interesting spectacle; I have already shed my blood for my Country and on the present occasion I shall act with calmness and consolation, hoping that my death, preceded by an acknowledgement of my error, will not be without utility. Dying in this manner I indulge the hope that my name will never be remembered with any painful feeling. I trust that my son, when he arrives at an age to serve his Country, will feel no shame on hearing it mentioned: and that his Country will not reproach him with the conduct of his father.

PARIS, 21st AUGUST.

The operations relative to the disbanding of the Army of the Loire are concluded. All the officers and all the Soldiers are returning to their homes. At the moment of discanding, this army was equal to 60 thousand men and 500 pieces of Cannon.

PARIS, 22d AUGUST.

The Governor of Paris has published the following order.

The Government of Paris has seen with pain that evil disposed persons continue to insult the sentries, and the guards of the Allies, and that the moderation which has been employed until now has produced no effect: In consequence an order has been given to the Sentries and to the Guards of the Allied Troops at Paris to proceed according to the established rules, that is to say, to arrest all those who refuse to respect them, and who intentionally insult them or who assemble before the Guards to foment disorders.

the Governor of Paris.
BARON DE MUFFLING.

The disbanding of the French Army continues: a great number of Officers & Soldiers pass Orleanse every day on their way home.

They are building in England the frame of a House for Bounaparte to be sent to St. Helena: Buonaparte will have an inclosure of 20 acres to take exercise in: whenever he is permitted to quit this inclosure, he will be accompanied by an escort. As soon as any sail is signaled he will be confined within his limits.

LONDON, THE 19TH AUGUST.

Orders have been issued to reduce the Marine establishment of Great Britain to 12000 Sailors and 5000 Marines. Twelve Vessels of the Line will be kept in commission as Guard Ships: there will be one for the West India Station: every Vessel bearing a flag on a foreign station will be of 50 Guns. Lord Exmouth will have the command at Ports mouth and will hoist his Flag on board the Caledonian. Admiral Sir J. Duckworth will have the Impregnable and will command at Plymouth, Sir C. Rowly will command at Sheerness and S. B. Hallowell at Cork. Two hundred Ships of War will be thus put out of commission. This great reduction will be a grand resource for our finances.

But with all the desire we have to see economy practised, we cannot but regret to observe so extensive a reduction in our Marine. If it is true that there will be no more than 5000, the Guard of the Docks and the Arsenals will be confered to the Troops of the line, which will cost more; besides their services are less useful than the Marines. In fact the Marines are the most œconomical branch of our Military system; and we ought not to forget that we owe to their fidelity and their honour the safety of the nation at most critical moments.

LONDON 22d AUGUST.

The Courier publishes the following letter from Paris of the 19th August.

I am positively sure that the negotiations between France and the Allies are drawing to a close. France has obtained the means to preserve itself entire.

That is to say; she will have the same terms that were stipulated by the Treaty of Paris. She will pay to the Allies 600 millions of Livers as an indemnity for the expences of the War. The whole to be paid in three years, 200 millions annually. As security and guarantee of Payment, France consents to place in the possession of the Allies the most considerable Fortresses of her norther frontier.

You may consider these conditions as the substance of the Treaty.

Before his departure for St. Helena, Buonaparte gave Lord Keith a protest written nearly in these terms.

I protest most solemnly before God and man, against the violation that has been committed of my most sacret rights, in disposing by force of my person and my liberty.

I come voluntarily on board the Bellerophon, I am not the Prisoner but the guest of England. Once on board the Bellerophon, I was on English ground? if its Government by ordering the Captain of the Bellerophaon to receive me and my Suite intended only to entrap me, it has forfeited its honour and disgraced its flag. If this measure is consummated, it is vain that the English boast of their loyalty their laws and their liberty. The British Faith will have been banished by the hospitality of the Bellerophaon. I appeal to history: it will pronounce, that an Enemy who has made war for twenty years against the English coming freely during his misfortune to seek an asylum under the protection of its Laws, could not give a more convincing proof of his esteem or his confidence. But how have the English treated such confidence and such magnanimity? They have feigned to extend towards this Enemy an hospitable hand, and Tho' in good faith he delivered himself up to them, they have sacrifised him.

On board the Bellerophon at sea, the 4th August.

NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 18th—A considerable sum has been placed in the English funds under the name of the Duke of Vicenza.

Government have given orders to construct a number of ships and light Vessels to be employed on the Lakes of Canada.

PARIS, 2d SEPTEMBER.

According to the Table of Precedence of the Marshals of France it is Marshal Jourdan who on the refusal of Marshal Moncey will preside at the Council of war, appointed to try Marshal Ney.

LONDON,—25th AUGUST.

Yesterday two papers appeared in the Morning Chronicle, respecting the authenticity of which violent suspicions immediately arose. One is a report made to the King of France, by the Minister of general Police and bears simply the signature of Fouche.—The other is an answer of the Ministers of France to an official note of the Ministers of the four Allied Sovereigns, which was published some time ago in all the papers This second paper bears the signature of Talleyrand and of Fouché.

Several of to-day's papers assert on the most respectable authority, that these two pretended documents are papers fabricated by the ill disposed enemies of their king and country, who seek by this to irritate the French against the Allies and to make them rebel, by persuading them that the consequences of their insurrection, cannot be worse for them than submission.

The Courier explains itself in the following manner on the pretended Report of Fouché and the answer of Talleyrand to the note of the Ministers of the Sovereigns.

"We are authorized in the most formal manner, to say that the two Soisdisant official papers, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday are not authentic; but fabrications of some evil disposed persons, whose projects we feel ourselves happy in being able to lay open—It is in vain that the paper which has published them, discusses them to prove that they bear internal proofs of authenticity. We are dispensed from following its examination by the permission which has been given us by a very high authority to state that both papers are forged.

The marriage of their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland will be celebrated at Carlton House.—A Grand fête will be given on the occasion—The day after, the Prince Regent will set off on the tour of six weeks he is about to make through the Counties and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland will return to the Continent.

PARIS, 31 AUGUST.

LOUIS, &c.

According to our ordinances of the 24th of july and 2d of August, in virtue of which Marshal Ney is cited before the Council of war of the 1st Military division sitting at Paris—and according to the decree of the 21st of August, by which our Minister, Secretary of State for the war department, nominated the members which were to form the said council of War:

Considering, that by the terms of this decree and in virtue of Article 5 of the law of the 14th of Fructidor of the year 5, Marshal Moncey, Duke of Corréglione is called on to preside as oldest Marshal of France in the said Council;

And, according to the letters of Marshal Moncey from which it results that he has not the only excuse which could be considered as sufficient, according to the law of Brumaire to dispense him from sitting in the said Council of War, the refusal of Marshal Moncey can only be attributed to a spirit of resistance and want of discipline so much more culpable, as an example to the contrary is expected from the eminent rank he holds in the Army, and from the principles of subordination, that in his long career, he should have learned to respect.

We have resolved to apply to him the punishment named in Article 6 of the law of the 13th Brumaire, year 5, against any Officer who without sufficient excuse, refuses to sit in the council of War, to which he is called.

Owing to these causes, we have ordered & do order what follows.

1st—That Marshal Moncey be suspended and that he submit to three months imprisonment.

2d—That our Minister Secretary &c. be charged with the execution of this order: given at Paris, &c.

LOUIS.

Of Headachs, which arise from a defective Action of the digestive Organs; by Pelham Warren, M. D. F. R. S.

The symptoms of these headachs vary vary much in different individuals, but in all cases some of the following circumstances are present. In general, restlessness precedes the attack, which is followed by uneasiness of the head, and want of the usual distinctness of ideas, oppression of spirits, disinclination, and sometimes incapacity for mental exertion, chillness of the body, coldness and dampness of the hands and feet. Next succeeds pain or dull aching of the head, sometimes of the forehead only, at others affecting the crown of the head and posterior part of it, attended with a sensation of coldness and tightness of the scalp, slight giddiness, weight, pain, distension, and stiffness of the eyeballs. In some cases, as these symptoms increase, they are accompanied by tingling and numbness of the fingers and hand.

The tongue, in this disorder, is usually covered with a yellowish white fur, and is often very considerably coated with it. The pulse is of the natural frequency, but languid. Nausea is often present, but seldom in so great a degree as to produce vomiting. There is usually flatulency, and a sensation of dryness and inactivity of the bowels. The appetite is seldom impaired, even during the attacks of pain: it is, on the contrary, often preternaturally increased especially for those sorts of food which are apt to disagree with the stomach.

If these headachs be allowed to pursue their natural course they generally terminate in a few hours; but when they have become habitual, they are often protracted through one, two, or more days. Such are the general symptoms; and when these prevail, the functions of the liver, stomach, and bowels, will be found inactive, or improperly exercised.

But besides the headachs depending upon these defects, there is another species of them which seems to arise solely from a faulty action of the stomach. In this form of the disorder the pulse is also languid and feeble, but not more frequent than natural; the tongue is whitish, & slightly coated, the edges of it are of a pale red colour. The patient perceives a sensation of mistiness before the eyes, and general indistinctness of vision; he feels a dull pain or weight in the head, attended with some confusion, is slightly giddy, and fearful of falling.

These symptoms are attended with an uneasiness or irritation of the stomach, a slight nausea, and often by a sensation of constriction of the fauces, accompanied with a watery secretion from the posterior part of the mouth. Coldness, slight stiffness, or numbness of the fingers are sometimes present, and the other parts of the system are in general affected with a degree of nervous sensibility.

When headach is caused by chronic disease of the bones of the skull, it is distinguished by the constancy of the pain; which is confined to one spot, whence violent shootings proceed to some fixed point.

The nervous headach is distinguished by the absence of constitutional disorder, and by the smallness of the space on the surface of the head which the pain occupies.

The disorder which I have described is not peculiar to any age or sex; but it prevails most with young and middle-aged persons, who are of anxious minds, of a relaxed frame of body, and accustomed to indolent or sedentary habits. This structure of constitution and mode of life are unfavourable to the perfect execution of the digestive functions. The stomach in consequence becomes unequal to its office, the secretion and passage of the bile are slow, irregular, and imperfect, the bowels become costive, the circulation of the blood languid, and the nervous system is rendered too susceptible.

To these errors of digestion both forms of headach may be traced, and upon a short review of some of the immediate consequences of this state of the digestive functions, it will appear that headachs of the second form may with great probability be attributed to a fault in the stomach, and those of the first description to a defective action of the upper bowels.

From the intimate connexion which exists between the nerves of the stomach and the brain, any casual derangement of the digestive process commonly communicates its influence to the head. But when an unhealthy disposition of the digestive organs has taken place and become established, impressions made upon the stomach are sometimes instantaneouly transmitted to the brain, and in general with great rapidity. Under such circumstances, the presence of acid in the stomach, and the reception of certain kinds of food, are often within a short time followed by headach, attended with particular symptoms.

Upon the whole, that form of headach which is attended more with confusion than pain, and in which there is a temporary dimness of sight, appears to depend chiefly upon a defective action or secretion of the stomach; the other, which is the most prevalent form, more particularly upon inactivity of the upper bowels, from whatever cause it may be produced, and an imperfection of that part of the process of digestion in which the bile is concerned; but in the majority of instances the whole of the digestive functions appear to be more or less implicated.

In the treatment of headachs of the first description the following practice should be adopted:—When a headach is forming, or already formed, a purgative ought immediately to be given; and that should be preferred which has been found to act most speedily upon the stomach and upper bowels of the individual who is the subject of the attack; and the dose of it should be repeated every half hour, or oftener, till some mitigation of the pain in the head and mistiness of the sight takes place, or a disposition to action is perceived in the upper bowels. It will be found, that as this disposition is increased, and the contents of the upper bowels are carried forward in the course of the intestinal canal, the affection of the head will be diminished; that the luminous objects floating before the eyes will disappear, and that no trace of the disorder will remain, except soreness and tightness of the scald. The symptoms yield sometimes before an evacuation of the bowels has been procured, sometimes after a slight motion, and in almost every instance before the complete operation of the purgative.

If acidity be present, magnesia is the best and most expeditious purgative. This combined with rhubarb; the saline purgatives dissolved in mint, peppermint, or any other cordial water; and in general those aperient medicines, which operate mildly and quickly, are to be preferred. When the stomach and bowels are cold and sluggish, the compound extract of coloquintida, or other compound purgative formulæ, combined with aromatic powders, will be found convenient. Upon the whole, it is not very material what purgative is made use of provided it *act* expeditiously.

To prevent a recurrence of the disorder, attention must be paid to diet and regimen. In general butter, the fat of meat, pye-crust, bacon, and other greasy substances, dried and salted meats, nuts, acids, and those sorts of food which readily take on an acid fermentation, are to be avoided. The use of wine, and of other fermented liquors should be very much limited, and in some instances entirely discontinued.

Air and regular exercise, particularly on horseback, are indispensable; early hours, and the moderate habits which they induce, should be encouraged; the direct rays of the sun, and the confined air of heated rooms ought to be avoided: the skin should be kept warm, and rather disposed to perspiration; the feet should be protected by warm clothing, and carefully preserved from moisture or wet.

Headaches of the second description, or those which I have attributed chiefly to a disordered state of the stomach, require less active treatment. In these cases the purgative should be just sufficient to prevent the stomach from retaining such portions of food as may escape the full action of digestion. For this purpose a few grains of rhubarb, two or three grains of the compound extract of coloquintida, a grain of Socotrine aloes, or any other convenient purgative, may be administered daily, either before dinner, or at any time when the individual has notice from his own feelings that the inconvenience experienced in the stomach is likely to proceed so far as to occasion headach.

If tonic medicines be deemed necessary, they should be mixed with gentle aperients. Weak infusions of quassia, of camomile flowers, of Cascarilla bark, of gentian root, or the extracts of these bitters, in which form they are more grateful to the stomach, combined with a purgative, will be sufficient for this purpose. The stomach, in these cases, will rarely admit of the use of steel or zinc; but in many instances will receive benefit from the use of the mineral acids. Spice, either in the form of medicine, or mixed with the food, gum-ammoniac, sagapenum, small doses of assafœtida, myrrh, and other remedies which belong to this class, are the best stimulants.

FROM THE SECRET MEMOIRS OF *BUONAPARTE*;

Written by one who never quitted him for 15 years, IN TWO VOLUMES.

(Continued from ours of the 17th ultimo.)

The imprisonment of persons of the greatest distinction, the secret executions, were principally the work of this troop of Syrens and Adonises. It was from one of them that the government got information of the projects of Baron Imbert; projects in which M. M.... the author of several charming operas, was seriously implicated. From the same agents were derived the most important details relative to General Lemercier, the royalist chief, who was killed in the hamlet of Lamothe near Loudac; and to the like information, were the Chevalier Laa, with Messieurs Dubac and

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Rosselin arrested. The two latter fell victims to the imprudence of a rich banker, who had confided certain secrets to one of these traitresses, at that moment a most viligant sentinel of the police.

The priest Macarthy an Irishman, was shot for a crime which was entirely the invention of two spies of the police, to whom he refused to lend four thousand livres. This priest was very rich. A lady came to Paris expressly to solicit his pardon of Buonaparte. "It is impossible," said he: "he is a traitor; it would be a murder if he were innocent."

The dangerous denunciators were almost always unknown to their victims; sometimes even those victims sent to them from their dungeons to claim from them the offices of friendship and consolation. Then did the wretches affect to pour balm into the wounds which they themselves had made. D ... de P..... did more. The Baron de Koly, whom he had been the first to denounce to the police a few days before his death, sent him a diamond ring secretly as a token of friendship. The wretch had the confidence to accept it.

This secret inquisition had yet another method of drawing forth confession. In the minister's house itself there was an apartment, where the persons arrested were some times detained. These inspectors, very adroit, of very polite and plausible manners, visited the prisoner: they talked little of the matter for which he was arrested, and invited him to dinner. The minister's kitchen furnished every thing necessary for a good repast, with excellent wines. Their aim was to make the accused man drink, and when he was in a state of intoxication, to draw from him his secrets.

In 1312, a curious scene passed in this chamber, in which the part played by the inspectors was not very brilliant. A young man worthless enough, was arrested, as being suspected of enticing away artisans employers. It was known that he had associated in the business; but in three interrogatories which he had undergone, their names could not be drawn from him.

He was carried to the minister, where orders were secretly given that he should be subjected to the experiment of a good dinner and plenty of wine. For this purpose, one of the best bloodhounds of the grand police was let loose upon him. The wine was not spared; but it happened that the inspector, whether he was easily overcome, or whether he had not kept sufficient command upon himself soon became what he intended the other should be; and laying his head upon the table, fell asleep. The prisoner lost no time, but taking a great mouthful of tobacco, chewed it, and put the liquor which he pressed from it into the inspector's glass, filling it up with wine. "Sir," said he shaking the sleeper, and wakening him, "are we not to drink any more? Here are yet two bottles remaining." The inspector raised his head, stretched himself, prattled a little nonsense, scarcely recollecting why he was there; and then drinking the wine prepared for him, fell faster asleep than before. The prisoner let him sleep on a few minutes, that time might be allowed for the tobacco to do its full effect. He then shook him heartily, to see whether he was rendered wholly insensible; and finding that he was so he took off his coat, his waistcoat his cravat, his hat his stockings, and his shoes, in which he hastily dressed himself. Next he girded on his sword, took his watch, and eighty-seven livres, which were in his breeches pocket: then feeling for the key of the room, opened the door, and made his escape. What effect was produced at the minister's, when the culprit was known to have given them them the slip, I never could learn. The affair never became public in France: it was at Munich that a friend of the hero imparted the story to my servant.

The sums that were devoured, keeping up this secret police seem almost incredible. One division alone, that which Buonaparte called his Cytherean cohort, cost, from the tenth of March, 1812, to the twenty-second of January, 1813, five millions three hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred francs, for expences of arrests, appointments, and gratifications. The Chevalier de Rivoire Saint-Hypolite, an Officer in the navy, who was so deeply implicated with General Lahorcier, cost, between 1807, when he quitted Madrid, where he had been in the service of M. Stroganoff, till the month of October, 1810, when he was arrested at Amsterdam, four hundred and two thousand francs. This sum does not include the expences of his journeys and maintenance in the different prisons to which he was sent. For four years he had constantly about him two invisible agents, who followed him into the different countries which he ran over. His wife, who was detained for having favoured her husband's escape from the castle of Lourde, cost seventy-two thousand francs. The government was then so thirsty for prisoners, that at the castle of Ham, the goaler hid in his book the name of a child only twenty months old. This little creature was called Jemima: she was the daughter of an English baronet, by name Campbell, who, with his wife, were then detained at the castle. If any one should doubt this fact, I refer him for its authenticity to the Sieur Charpin, porter to the castle.

I shall confine myself to these few anecdotes of the secret police. They prove two things plainly: in the first place, that, pursuing such a system, no one can be surprised to find Buonaparté almost always in the secrets of all the different cabinets of Europe; and secondly, that the despot, once upon the throne, was continually a prey to the utmost tortures of fear and suspicion. Hence that multitude of enterprizes as mad as they were ill conceived,—hence those continual wars without motive and without end.—Could it be otherwise with a man who said to his ministers, with the utmost unreserve, "Wars are necessary to strengthen a new throne—'tis the only means of keeping the people from reflecting." He was not long before he carried these horrible principles into practice. An Austrian minister was indiscreet enough to say, in the presence of some one who was sold to the court of France: "Buonaparte will no longer seek to pick quarrels with us; he has but one eagle, and we have two."

This miserable Joke, to which no other sovereign would have paid any attention, put Buonaparté in a rage. He wrote, with his own hand to the insolent minister, as he called him:—"When I had no eagle, I swept you all before me: I have one now; and though he be but just born, woe to the imprudent eagles who shall force him to quit his eyrie—he will devour them." Here I am compelled to do justice to a courtier who cannot be charged with having often done well. M—— had the noble courage to represent to the monarch that such an answer was unworthy of his rank. —"How long," said he, "has a sovereign condescended to write to the insolent subjects of a foreign power? Had it been the Emperor of Austria himself who uttered such a sentiment, an explanation with him might have come without impropriety from your own hand. He alone is worthy of such an honor." I could gladly have embraced the speaker. No one could possibly have represented the matter more adroitly. To rouse *the amour-propre* of such a prince as Napoleon, in order to induce him to do what was right, was the policy of a consummate courtier. "I yield to your reasons," said the Emperor, tearing the paper;—but you must acknowledge that the note was strongly expressed." This last stroke painted the man more forcibly than every body would suppose.

Austria, however, bit the curb very reluctantly. The idea of those fine provinces of Italy, which was her, no longer, could never be banished from her recollection, nor could her writers forbear perpetually recurring to it.—Buonaparte, who on his side sighed for nothing so much as a renewal of the shocks of war, omitted nothing which could make Francis II. feel, that he was but the fourth power on the continent. This was a state of things which could not continue & on both sides arms were resorted to. I do not describe battles! if sometimes I speak of them, 'tis to make known facts, or strokes of character, which cannot be known to those among the etat-major, whose province it is to register the details of battles. On the eve of the great day of Austerlitz, Buonaparte said, "If I be conqueror to-morrow, my cousin Francis will not send to solicit peace from me, he will come and ask it himself." This affair began under the most favourable auspices. If moments sometime occur when the officers are obliged to stimulate the soldiers, at the battle of Austerlitz they had no occasion to interpose their authority, but to restrain them. I saw sixteen men, in two ranks, with a boy, as a drummer, at their head, marching with fixed bayonets towards two pieces of cannon. All the authority of a general of brigade, who was sent to them by the Emperor, could with difficulty call them off. "I obey, said the serjeant, but you have deprived me of two pieces of cannon! there are only thirty of the cavalry." The general could not forbear smiling. If such strokes, however, call forth a smile, there are others which agonize the heart. Fifteen or twenty thousand Germans had retired upon a lake which was frozen over: these were the words of the only man who could have saved them: "General, hasten to the artillery; there is no need to fire upon those battalions, only let the ice bebroken. To cannonade such a number will take much time: they must be ingulfed;" and ingulfed they were.

What Buonaparte had foreseen did in deed happen. The chief of the Germanic body, the King of Bohemia and Hungary the Emperor of Austria, Francis II. came to visit a victorious Corsican in his hovel, called him his brother, and intreated him to be contented with the sovereignty of France, of Italy, of the Low Countries, of Inspruck, &c. &c. The modest conqueror promised, for the moment, not to demand any thing more provided the Emperor, as the price of his moderation would pay him some millions of money in gold. This was not too much for having at one stroke, engulfed twenty thousand men. Poets, take your lyres, and celebrate this conqueror!

If the Emperor of Russia and Francis II. practised forbearance to wards Buonaparte, when they might have treated him with rigour, it was that, just as men, equitable as soverigns, they were desirous of expiating the fault they had committed, in seeking each of them an interview with him. If they could have foreseen the mass of pride which these events added to his natural presumption, they would never have consented to them. Twenty battles gained would not have swelled his vanity to the degree that it was inflated by these two interviews. Scarcely had the Emperor of Austria quitted him, when he could not forbear saying, Since my cousin is reduced to coming to see me, I may, when it is necessary, visit the whole family." Little attention was paid to these expressions at the moment, but I never forgot them.

A short time after the peace of Presbourg, the nature of my functions was entirely changed. On a sudden my salary was increased, but I was no longer so much about the monarch's person, though I generally saw him every day. I was truly mortified, I may say, that I could no longer be the witness of his most secret actions, of his epileptic torments, of the explosions of his mad ambition. I returned into the class of ordinary attendants; I saw no longer any more than number of others saw with me. To repeat what every body knows does not enter into my plan. Some anecdotes, little known, and others not accurately represented, or entirely mutilated, to which I was witness, will compleat this work to the moment when I quitted Buonaparte.

After the battle of Jena, the Emperor established his head quarters at Brunswick, in the Duke of Weimar's palace. The duchess had not fled: she had retired with her women into one of the wings of the chateau. We arrived before the Emperor: the servants indicated to us the apartments we were to inhabit. Buonaparte arrived, intoxicated with his victory; impetuous, boiling over with glory; his head quite gone. In the second apartment the duchess presented herself before him. "Who are you?" said he. "The Duchess of Weimar." "I will crush your husband; he shall not be allowed a moment of repose." "Sire I do not wish to offend, but honour and his rank, required of him the part he took."

"He lost his senses when he thought he could resist me. I tell you, madam, the cabinet of Berlin has for a long time plagued and vexed me: they shall pay for it. The Prussian nobles, insolent, making a vast parade of bravery, shall learn that my ministers are not to be insulted with impunity; they shall be reduced to beg their bread."

The duchess saw plainly that the moment was not favourable, and retired. The next morning she sent a gentleman to enquire how the Emperor had passed the night. "Well, extremely well:" he said, "thank the duchess for her politeness, and say that I will come and breakfast with her." I do not know what passed at this tête-à-tête, but when Buonaparte returned to his own apartments, he was full of admiration of the duchess: "She is a very sensible woman indeed," said he, "full of good qualities; I will do much for her—yes, very much—she will save her husband.

In a short time all Prussia was conquered, and thing were tending towards the peace of Tilsit. "If William," said he, "accepts peace on the terms I shall propose, 'tis well, he shall have it. If he refuse, he will act nobly, and render me a service: this peace breaks the line of my projects." At Tilsit the Emperor had an interview with the Queen of Prussia; on the eve he said to one of his generals: "They say she is a fine woman." "It will be," said the courtier "a rose with a bunch of laurel."

The begining of this interview was polite, even delicate. "I expected, madam," said Buonaparte, "to have seen a beautiful queen, but you are the most beautiful woman in the world." There were some roses in a vase; he took one, and presented it to her. "We know each other very little," she said, timid and confused: "may I be made acquainted with your majesty's meaning." "Accept it, madam, accept it; 'tis a pledge of the friendship which I shall henceforward bear you, as well as your husband." The queen took the rose: she was pale and trembling; her women were alarmed. "Do not alarm yourself, madam, said the Emperor: "I am wholly your's. If there be any thing that I could do to oblige you, do not deprive me of that pleasure. "The queen was silent; he repeated the same sentiment several times. At length, with a hesitating voice, she requested the town of Magdebourg for her son. "Magdebourgh!" exclaimed the Emperor, starting from his seat: "Magdebourgh! you do not know, madam, what you ask: let us hear no more of it" and he hastily took his leave. This anecdote has been differently related: phrases of the most gross kind have been imputed to the Emperor, but what I have given here is the truth; it was written down upon the spot. I might add something here relative to the following campaigns, and the battle of Eylau, but they will be found in my *Historical Memoir*, as well as some details relative to the Spanish war: to them I refer the reader.

Buonaparte, at the height of his glory, was, after the peace of Friendland, the first monarch of Europe. For a long time he had been desirous of posterity, and Josephine despaired of bringing him children. More than once C—— and M—— had been made the confidants of his disquietudes on this subject. "My weakness here," he said, "is great. I know not how to afflict my wife, and yet I feel that it must come to this." The two counsellors proved to him that his scruples were idle: that the good of the state and the stability of the throne imperiously demanded his giving himself an heir. Buonaparte in this affair shewed much less of the despot than belonged naturally to his character. He hesitated for a long time before he could resolve upon the measure. The friendship he had for Josephine is really wholly inexplicable, considering the natural coldness of his heart. Nevertheless C—— and M—— urged him so closely, that at length the repudiation of Josephine was resolved on. It was C—— who undertook first to sound her upon so important a matter: then it was that this Princess displayed all the heroic firmness of her character. Scarce had C—— begun, when she stopped him; "'Tis idle, sir," she said, "to make use of any disguise or circumlocution with me: speak out at once. I read my fate in your countenance. I had before some suspicion of it, but was willing to hope my suspicions were unfounded. The veil is now torn aside; —say to his Majesty, that if my fall be absolutely necessary for his glory, I am ready to make the greatest sacrifices."

Buonaparte, on receiving this answer, said, "I was well assured of it; she is good." Orders were immediately given that the proper documents for annulling the marriage should be drawn up. Every one knows how both the civil and ecclesiastical part of the community conducted themselves in this affair.

The Empress never permitted herself to make the least complaint, to utter a single reproach. She only wrote the following letter to her husband:—"If your Majesty have definitively resolved to deprive me of the title of your wife, the only one of which I ever was proud, and in which I placed my whole happiness; if your glory, if the prosperity of the state, depend absolutely upon this great sacrifice, I am ready to make it. It is not the honours with which you have surrounded me that I regret: one thing alone rends my heart, that I shall no longer be your wife, shall no longer be your cherished friend, the faithful depositary of all your cares and sorrows;—that I shall no longer be able to soothe and console you. Who will replace, me?—Grant O Heaven! that this young princess may give my husband, who for the last time I call so, what he has so long desired—an heir. Grant that, a happy wife and a tender mother, she may lose herself in the interests of her husband, as I have always endeavoured to promote his happiness alone.

"Your Majesty may immediately give orders for the act to be drawn up which is to break the ties of nature and place between you and me the barriers of indifference."

JOSEPHINE.

The Emperor was visibly much affected with this letter, but the emotion was fleeting. C—— was there; Buonaparte only said to him: "Confess that this wife is enough to make me regret that I am not a Sultan."

Who was to replace Josephine?—What princess was to abandon a family illustrious from a long line of ancestors, to give her hand to a monarch who was only to found a new family?—This was the subject of many conferences. Buonaparte was decidedly for a Russian Princess; his counsellors of course concurred in his opinion. It was determined at least to discover how the land might lie. The chief of the family, into which he was desirous of entering, seemed not unfavourably disposed towards the alliance, but a pitiless mother stepped in and crushed at once the mighty project. She threatened nothing less than to inter her daughter in the deserts of Siberia, if they persisted in making her Empress of the French, Queen of Italy, &c. &c. Buonaparte and his counsellor were wise enough not to let this refusal transpire, and their attentions were immediately directed another way.

Austria was no longer in a situation to refuse any thing to the Emperor of the French; the sacrifice of the Archduches was the necessity of the state. This august victim was ready to devote herself to heal the wounds of her country, and if Germany were grateful, it would, after mature reflection, for the statue lightly raised is as fragile as the sentiment which places is on the pedestal, a breath would overthrow it; but, I say that if Germany were grateful, and would raise a statue to the object from which it has received its most important services, that statue ought to be raised to Maria Louisa. Her union with Buonaparte gave Austria time to breathe, and the chief of the nation knew how to turn this repose to the best advantage. His army was reorganized, his finances were put into the best situation that the circumstances would permit, the national courage revived, the ministers assumed more energy.—Austria, in short, put herself into a situation to inscribe her will by the side of the gigantes of ambition, and to support it. Buonaparte on the other hand, enchained by the charms of his young wife, slumbering in the arms of virgin candour and sweetness, too long neglected to take the lead in his diplomatic and military operations. When a lion has declared himself king of the forest, he must not slumber under the shade of aspreading oak, but must roam continually over his usurped dominion.

Respect, the epoch, and the circumstances, forbid my giving a description of the first interview between Napoleon and the young Archduchess. I leave to profane thoughts to flutter beneath the veil of the nuptial. What a picture the virgin daughter of the Cæsars in the arms of a petty citizen of Ajaccio! Supreme disposer of events! thy ways are inscrutable! On a sudden a new kingdom starts up, and the expected heir is named King of Rome.

A fortunate husband, a happy father, and a powerful monarch: here was sufficient to satisfy the ambition of ten ordinary persons, but not that of Buonaparte. A malevolent genius, which he caressed incessantly, drew him on continually, by placing before his eyes the field of battle. The most powerful princes of Germany subdued by the fortunes of this ambitious man, coalesced with him against Russia. Some of the princes entered into a coalition with no other view but in the hope of leading on the French army to be ingulfed in the frozen deserts of that inhospitable climate: the sequel proved that they had miscalculated their ground. The details of these two last campaigns are known to every body, and I am too sincere a Frenchman to think of re-opening wounds which are scarcely yet entirely scarred over.

From the moment when Buonaparte was obliged to quit the Kremlin, he was no longer to be known either as to his physical or moral qualities. He committed faults in proportion to his losses. On the eighteenth of October the cavalry of the King of Naples was beaten by the Russians. Buonaparte was furious when he heard the news; and he laid the fault publicly upon the king: "If he be only a soldier where it is warm," he exclaimed, "let him return to Mount Tabor."

This insulting speech was most inconsiderate at a moment when the Emperor had occasion for all his forces, and all his warriors. I know not whether it ever reached the ears of Murat, but from that time till he quitted the army, the utmost coldness was visible between him and his brother-in-law. His discontent rose to the height on Prince Eugene's being appointed Commander-in-chief of the whole army. The King of Naples, on this set off for his own dominions with a heart full of resentment for the insults he had received. These are faults which all the rhetoric of flatterers can never justify.

The Emperor, on his return to Paris, set no bounds to his demands. Every where he found the same facility: no resistance on the part of any of the bodies in the state; they seemed, with one accord, to have adopted his motto, "The last man, and the last penny, are mine." This compliance with his will, in every thing, was the cause of his ruin: he thought that neither men or things were ever to be wearied Let us see what he said to his wife:—"I have had great losses, madam, but they may soon be repaired. I know my people well; they are too far engaged to recede. They have given me their sons,—the sons will draw the fathers after them. My treasures are in every pocket; nothing is requisite but to ask for them. I will not degrade the throne: I shall get through this one conflict with glory."

He would have made almost any sacrifices to revenge himself of the Prince-royal of Sweden, who would not sacrifice himself to his wild schemes. Nothing was omitted to ruin him with the king; the sworn enemy of all free and candid intercourse, all his answers were ambiguous, insignificant, and capable of being variously interpreted. The Prince-royal, who had the example of Spain before his eyes, perceived the snare laid for him. He was not ignorant of Buonaparte's having said to his ministers, that the only means of managing Sweden was to sow divisions between the prince and the king; and to stop the evil at its source, he resolved to meet the question boldly with the Emperor, through his *charge d'affaires* the Chevalier de Signeul. "The friendship of Sweden for France," it was said in this note, "has cost her several provinces. His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, has promised to afford her the means of recovering them, or to indemnify her by other provinces nearer to Sweden If this promise be not performed, Sweden has broke with France." An explanation so explicit disconcerted the cabinet of St. Cloud; and Buonaparte had one enemy the more: he said consequently to M——, "It would be a masterstroke to make him finish his career at Vincennes."

The presence of Buonaparte in Germany however, became every day more and more necessary; and in a few days he arrived at Dresden—this was in the month of May, 1813. The battles of the nineteenth, and twentieth, and twenty-first, re-established the honour of our arms, and the Emperor. All on a sudden, Austria declared solemnly that she would take part against the side that would not make peace. On this, Buonaparte remarked to Marshal ——: "'Tis against me then that he will take part: in my present situation I cannot, and I will not make peace."

On the twenty-second, he sent me with several of the officers of his household to Mayence, to meet the Empress, and he joined us there himself on the twenty-sixth. He was visibly much agitated, and was revolving in his mind some great project. On the twenty-eighth of May, I saw him on a sudden surrounded by people, whom I had for a long time known as those employed by him when he would strike some great stroke. Councils were held every day; but great care was taken to conceal every thing from the Empress. Couriers were continually passing between the court of Vienna and the French head-quarters. On the sixth of April two regiments of cavalry, which came from Dresden, were lodged in the environs of Mayence. On the same day dispatches were received by the Emperor from Vienna: I know not the contents of them, but they put him into extremely good humour. A secret council was immediately held, and the cavalry received orders in the night to hold themselves in readiness. The next day other dispatches arrived from the same court, which entirely clouded over the Emperor's joy. He departed immediately for Dresden, and the Empress returned to Paris. From the observations I made upon all these things, I have no doubt that Buonaparte's plan was to entice the Emperor of Austria to Mayence, under the pretence of seeing his daughter, when he would have been arrested, and made to serve as a hostage for the conduct of his cabinet. If this be only conjecture, it is a conjecture which circumstances and probability will abundantly justify.

Austria now declared war against us. All Buonapartés, really able counsellors, all his experienced generals, all the friends to their country, and even to his person, advised him to retire upon the Rhine. Vainly did Marshal M—— represent to him that Bohemia, an impenetrable country, menaced our right, and our rear: he assented in part to these truths, but he would not retreat. General Oudinot, a consummate officer, an intrepid soldier, covered with wounds, but a bad courtier, presented to him a detailed memorial, full of strength, of able reasoning, of strong facts, in which was the following passage. "If your majesty would with draw all your garrisons, and uniting them in one large body, retire with them to the Rhine, placing those who are the most exhausted in good cantonments, and making the others take strong positions, you might still dictate peace to the allies: The counsel was bold, 'tis true, but it was prudent and decisive, and that alone which could save the Emperor and his whole territory. But the memorial was hastily read, and the advice rejected. Every project of retreat, every hint to that effect, was from that moment hateful to him, and any one who dared to give such a hint, incurred the utmost danger to himself. General Jomini, chief of the etat—major to the third division of the army, was obliged to fly, for having demonstrated the necessity of a restrogade movement.

Some days after this event, I fell seriously ill, and obtained permission to return to France. I was obliged to stop at Chalons: travelling had increased my malady so much, that the physicians said if I attempted to proceed, I should never reach Paris alive. I remained at Chalons till the twenty-fifth of November: my wife came to meet me, and accompanied me to the capital, but when arrived there I had a relapse, which confined me to my bed till the sixteenth of February. I regretted very much, and still do regret, that I could not follow Buonaparté to the moment of his fall: not to insult his misfortnes, he is fallen—he is punished; but to examine his behaviour in the last moments of his expiring power.

My observations began in the cradle of his power: it would not have been a matter of indifference to me, to see that power in its last agonies. Yet I cannot—I who have known him better than any other ever knew him.—I cannot form to myself an idea of the manner in which it was finished. I know that he attached a great value to life, but I thought that he attached a still greater to dominion.

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